REPORT RESUMES

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CONTINUING EDUCATION IN BREVARD COUNTY, FLORIDA.

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THE PURPOSES OF THIS STUDY OF ADULT EDUCATION FACILITIES IN BREVARD COUNTY, FLORIDA, WHERE THE RESIDENTS HAD AN UNUSUALLY HIGH EDUCATIONAL ACHIEVEMENT AND INCOME, WERE TO (1) DETERMINE WHO SPONSORED THE ADULT EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES IN THE COUNTY, (2) OBTAIN A QUANTITATIVE MEASURE OF THE PARTICIPATION OF ADULTS, (3) DETERMINE WHAT KINDS OF ACTIVITIES WERE OFFERED BY THE DIFFERENT INSTITUTIONS, AND (4) NOTE TRENDS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF FACILITIES. FORTY-NINE ORGANIZATIONS, AGENCIES, AND INSTITUTIONS IDENTIFIED AS SPONSORING ADULT EDUCATION RETURNED QUESTIONNAIRES. ACTIVITIES WERE SPREAD AMONG STATE UNIVERSITIES, PRIVATE COLLEGES, A JUNIOR COLLEGE, PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS, GOVERNMENTAL AGENCIES, YMCA'S, LIBRARIES, AND THE AMERICAN RED CROSS. DISTRIBUTION OF THE PROGRAMS BY SUCH CLASSIFICATIONS AS ACADEMIC, HOMEMAKING, AND VOCATIONAL, SHOWED THAT INSTITUTIONS REFLECTED SPECIAL PURPOSES. GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF FACILITIES APPEARED OUT OF BALANCE AND THERE WAS A HIGH INCIDENCE OF SHARING PHYSICAL FACILITIES. PROJECTIONS OF EXPECTED ENROLLMENTS SUGGESTED DEVELOPMENT NEEDS FOR THE COUNTY. COMPARISONS TO THE ST. STEVENS STUDY OF JOHNSTONE, REPORTED IN "VOLUNTEERS FOR LEARNING," SUPPORTED THE ASSUMPTION THAT SUCH COMMUNITIES TENDED TO ENGAGE IN ADULT EDUCATION MORE THAN THE NATIONAL AVERAGE. (DOCUMENT INCLUDES TABLES) (RT)

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Continuing Education in Brevard County, Florida

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Urban
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CONTINUING EDUCATION IN BREVARD COUNTY, FLORIDA

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TALLAHASSEE, 1967

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CHAPTER I

A SURVEY OF ADULT EDUCATION FACILITIES IN BREVARD COUNTY, FLORIDA: AN OVERVIEW

The unusually high educational achievement, income, and the occupational structure among residents of Brevard County, Florida, suggest that participation in adult educational activities would tend to be higher than the national average. According to Johnstone, "A person who has been to college, works in a white-collar occupation, and makes more than $7,000 a year is about six times more likely to have been active in adult education pursuits during the previous year than a person who has never been beyond grade school, works in a blue-collar occupation, and whose family income is less than $4,000 a year."[1] Johnstone's profile characterizes the adult population in Brevard County, Florida, home of the Kennedy Space Center. Charles M. Grigg's study of the county's three largest communities in 1965 indicated that approximately sixty percent of the respondents in Titusville, Cocoa, and Melbourne had an annual income of more than $7,000.[2]

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[1] John W. C. Johnstone and Ramon J. Rivera, Volunteers for Learning (Chicago: Aldine Publishing Co., 1965), p. 103.

[2] Annie Mary Hartsfield, Mary Alice Griffin and Charles M. Grigg (eds.) Summary Report: NASA Impact on Brevard County (Tallahassee: Institute for Social Research, Florida State University, 1966) p. 103.

According to business and economic Dimensions the average income for Brevard County employees in 1963 was $8,345.[1] The per capita income was $3,214.[2] Thus Brevard County's residents are relatively well paid and appear to meet the criteria established by Johnstone's study that would suggest a high rate of participation in adult education activities. The study of educational attainment revealed that 39.4 percent of the male respondents had a minimum of a college degree and 71.5 percent had completed high school.[3] The 1960 census revealed that 23.35 percent[4] of the county population twenty-five years of age and older had been to college for one year or more. Furthermore, 54.45 percent[5] of the population twenty-five years of age and older had completed 12 years of school and the median educational attainment was 12.1 years.[6]

[1] Derived by dividing labor force of 56,800, East Central Florida Regional Planning Council, The Regional Economy, May, 1965, into $474,024 payroll reported by Alvin B. Biscoe, Jr., business and economic Dimensions, April, 1966, p. 19.

[2] Biscoe, *loc. cit.*, p. 19.

[3] Grigg, *loc. cit.*, p. 103.

[4] U. S. Bureau of the Census, The Eighteenth Dicennial Census of the United States: 1960. Census of the Population, I, part 11, p. 11-232.

[5] U. S. Bureau of the Census, *loc. cit.*, p. 11-232.

[6] *Ibid.*

Thus, the two studies by Johnstone and Grigg provide adequate basis for assuming that the demand for adult educational activities and facilities in Brevard County should be quite high. However, previous studies of adult education in the county have been limited and it appeared that a survey of the adult education opportunities in Brevard County would be desirable.

Therefore, this study was conducted to survey the adult education facilities in Brevard County to, (1) determine who sponsors the adult education activities in the county; (2) obtain a quantitative measure of the participation of adults in educational activities in the county; (3) determine what kinds of adult education activities are offered by the different institutions; and (4) note trends in the development of facilities.

Significance of the Study

Adult education is rapidly assuming such significance in American culture that more illuminating information concerning the development of local facilities and personnel to provide educational service to the adult population is equally as important as similar information concerning the pre-adult educational program. The point may be successfully argued that such information concerning the adult educational activities is of greater importance because of the impact of technology, changing cultural patterns, and the implication of these changes for adults.

The significance of the study as it relates to Brevard County, Florida, cannot be underestimated; it is the location of the Kennedy Space Center, and the home of an unusually large, highly skilled, and relatively well educated labor force. Thus, Brevard County residents appear to posse personal and social characteristics of future generations in addition to living under urban conditions that appear to be becoming more prevalent in American society and, therefore, may be typical of future generations. Therefore, the educational activities of this population may provide information that may suggest future trends and rates of adult participation in educational activities.

Information collected and compiled in the study may also prove to be of value to the officials responsible for planning and providing for the continuing education of adults in Brevard County.

Definitions

For the purposes of this study, an adult was identified as anyone over eighteen years of age who was not attending secondary school, or who had assumed adult-like responsibilities such as marriage and parenthood. Adult education activities were defined as activities where group discussion, lecture, or similar face-to-face activities, other than those provided by religious and/or civic groups, were designed with educational objectives, such as assisting the client to acquire some type of knowledge, information, or skill, in mind.

Religious institutions and business firms whose educational objectives were limited to providing training for their employees, and service and civic organizations whose purposes are generally more specialized were not included in the survey.

Procedure

Sixty-six organizations, agencies, or institutions, other than religious institutions and business firms with objectives other than the provision of educational service, were identified through telephone directories and referrals as potential purveyors of adult education. Appendix I contains a list of the potential respondents and a copy of the mailed questionnaire which requested enrollment data and other information concerning the population served by each of the potential educational organizations. Each institution was requested to provide information concerning the nature of institutional support, basic objectives, age range of participants, participation according to sex and age, program hours, types of educational activities, total number of participants, and trends in enrollment, plus future plans for expansion. Additional information was obtained from catalogues, other publications, and telephone conversations with institutional representatives.

Forty-nine of the sixty-six organizations identified returned their questionnaire indicating that they provided adult educational opportunities for adults. Thirteen of the identified organizations did not serve adults, did not offer educational service, or had terminated their operations and four organizations would not provide any information.

Response to Questionnaires

Two main classes of institutions and organizations in the county were identified as providing educational activities for adults. Each of these classes have a longer list of subtypes with further division even within the subtypes. For example, the governmental agencies identified as providing adult education activities included: County Civil Defense, County Health Department, the County Agricultural Agent, the County Home Demonstration Agent, and Recreational Departments. Libraries are in a sense governmental agencies as well, but because of their unique function were placed in a separate category.

1. Educational institutions. Within this category, four subtypes were identified as:
    a) Publicly supported universities, 3
    b) Privately supported colleges, 2
    c) Publicly supported junior colleges, 1
    d) Profit-making or proprietary schools, 29

2. Other community institutions. The organizations in this class were involved in a wide range of social functions.
    a) Government agencies, 7
        1) Agricultural Agent, 1
        2) Civil Defense, 1
        3) Health Department, 1
        4) Home Demonstration Agent, 1
        5) Recreation Departments, 3
    b) YMCA's, 3
    c) Libraries, 2
    d) American Red Cross, 2

The data collected on participation appears to be gross. And participation figures obtained from the educational institutions appear to be more reliable than the figures obtained from the "other community institutions" classification. However, the estimations provided by the other community institutions appear to have value in that some credence should be attributed to the respondent and the information, though questionable, provides a better estimate of adult involvement than was available in the past. Likewise, one other procedural difficulty was the possibility that new proprietary schools may have developed in the county in the latter part of 1966 and were not identified.

Furthermore, the responses provided no opportunity to equate involvement or participation among institutions. It should not require extensive deliberation to arrive at the conclusion that an adult attending classes at the junior college does not participate in the activity in the same manner as someone who attends five three-hour sessions on first aid or one session on non-commercial horticulture. Neither was there any opportunity or effort to equate the quality of instruction among the institutions. Participation was operationally defined as attending one educational activity. The length of the activity was not a factor in the definition.

Johnstone's data concerning duration of studies revealed that nine courses in ten involved studies of not less than four weeks or four sessions.[1] The only organizations reporting activities that appear to fall in this limited time duration are the activities reported by the County Agricultural Agent and the activities of the Urban Research Center of Florida State University. Thus, it is assumed that a similar 9:1 relationship exists among the institutions and organizations in Brevard County.

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[1] Johnstone, loc. cit., p. 40.

Types of Subject Matter Studied

One of the most relevant estimates in the study is the estimate pertaining to the types of subjects offered.

Individual course names were not requested from the organizations offering adult education, instead, they were requested to identify participation according to broad classifications of subject matter. These classifications were as follows:

- Academic
- Agriculture
- Arts, Music & Language
- Homemaking
- Public Affairs
- Recreational
- Social-Personal Development
- Vocational

Some difficulty in properly categorizing student participation was observed as well as problems of classification among the differing institutions and organizations. For example, one dance school considered the dance as an art form rather than as recreational. Accordingly, this institution's participants were placed within the art category, whereas, all other dance school participants were listed under recreation.

The vocational-academic problem was similar. This problem, too, was solved in a rather arbitrary manner with participants registered in college credit courses classified as participating in academic subjects. The vocational classification was applied to those registered in vocational and/or terminal courses as reported by the institutions.

Furthermore, the same kind of difficulty became apparent concerning the literature, arts, language, and music classification. Only participants involved in such activities not sponsored by the junior college were listed. Students at the junior college or other public educational institutions participating in courses of this nature were classified as participating in academic subjects. Thus, this classification includes only those participating in literature, arts, language, and music courses provided by "other community institutions."

The agricultural classification also revealed some difficulties. Some of the activities as such may not be strictly identified with agriculture; such activities include non-commercial ornamental agriculture which may be considered as a hobby activity. However, there is an indirect relationship of this activity to skills associated with agriculture. Thus, the agricultural classification contains all activities sponsored by the General Cooperative Extension Service that relate to the farmer or to agriculture-like skills with the exception of homemaking and public affair subjects, and activities that may be social or personal improvement activities.

Summary

The results of Johnstone's study could be interpreted to suggest that Brevard County, Florida's, adult population would participate in adult education activities at a high rate.[1] This study of adult education facilities in Brevard County was designed to determine if such an interpretation is correct.

Accordingly, this chapter described the data collection procedure, and responses to questionnaires used in the study. In addition the significance of the study and definitions of terminology and difficulties in the analysis of the data were presented.

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[1] Johnstone, loc. cit.

CHAPTER II

FACILITIES FOR ADULTS

Brevard County's contemporary development presents an interesting opportunity to study the development of adult educational facilities. Prior to 1950 the county's adult population was very small and oriented toward an agricultural economy. In 1950 the total population was only 23,653.[1] The current estimate is approximately ten times that figure, 221,100, and the economic shift has been away from agriculture to the aerospace industry with its highly developed technology.[2]

In an area undergoing such rapid changes who would provide for adult education? There was no historical precedent to build upon. There were no institutions of higher learning in the county and the small agricultural communities of the 1940's offered little incentive to the development of proprietary schools or other community institutions to provide education for the adult population. Yet the socio-economic changes created a demand for these educational facilities for adults. Therefore, it appears that the adult education provisions in the county are in a period of "becoming."

[1] Brevard County Planning Dept., A Report on Growth in Brevard County, Florida, 1966, p. 6.

[2] Ibid.

Peers has noted that adult education undergoes the greatest amount of growth during times of greatest change.[1] If this is true, then the economic, technological, and demographic changes in Brevard County should initiate extensive growth in adult education in the county.

Physical Facilities

The variety of methods used to provide physical facilities for adult participants in education activities illustrates the impact of the social changes occurring in the county. The survey of adult education in Brevard County revealed that there were fourteen Brevard County locations or physical facilities used by institutions for higher learning. Figure 1 illustrates the dispersal and ownership of facilities used by the education institutions. There are two institutions of higher learning, Brevard Junior College and Florida Institute of Technology, that are native Brevard County institutions. These two institutions and the University of Florida each own physical facilities at one location. The other institutions depend on other governmental sources for their facilities with the exception of Florida State University's Urban Research Center which leases office and limited education space. However, this organization usually depends on a local bank or some other organization for meeting room facilities.

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[1] Robert Peers, Adult Education: A Comparative Study (New York: Humanities Press, 1958), p. 3.

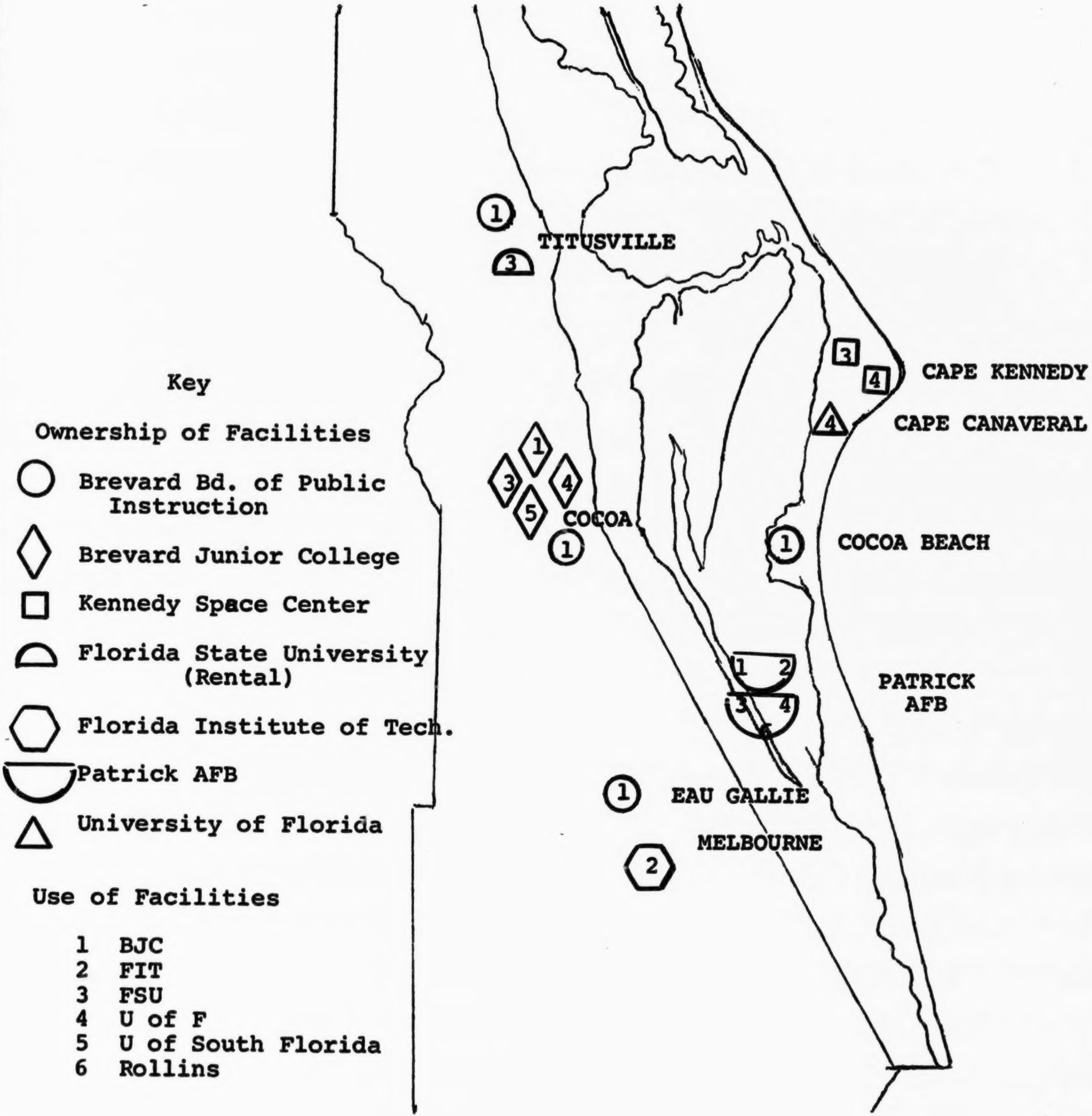
TITUSVILLE
CAPE KENNEDY
CAPE CANAVERAL
COCOA
COCOA BEACH
PATRICK AFB
EAU GALLIE
MELBOURNE
Key
Ownership of Facilities
○ Brevard Bd. of Public Instruction
◇ Brevard Junior College
□ Kennedy Space Center
Florida State University (Rental)
⬡ Florida Institute of Tech.
Patrick AFB
△ University of Florida
Use of Facilities
1 BJC
2 FIT
3 FSU
4 U of F
5 U of South Florida
6 Rollins

Figure 1 - Ownership and Utilization of Physical Facilities for Adult Education in Brevard County

The University of Florida owns one facility and depends on the Kennedy Space Center and Patrick Air Force Base for additional facilities. In fact all the educational institutions use Patrick Air Force Base facilities. Florida State University, the University of Florida, and the University of South Florida each use the Brevard Junior College facilities as well as occasionally using public schools. Florida State University also uses facilities at the Kennedy Space Center.

Rollins College is the only example of the "pure" form. Rollins depends completely upon Patrick Air Force Base facilities.

Brevard Junior College provides space to Florida State University, the University of Florida, and the University of South Florida, but also must use facilities owned by Patrick Air Force Base and other facilities owned by the Brevard County Board of Public Instruction.

The proprietary institutions, characteristic of their function, rent, lease, or own their physical facilities. However, the other agencies, institutions, and organizations listed as "other community institutions" present ownership and use patterns similar to those of the universities, private colleges, and junior college.

Thus, the educational institutions are not unique in the use of facilities owned by others. Furthermore, this pattern of ownership and control of physical facilities utilized by the universities, colleges, junior college, and other community institutions appears to dramatically illustrate the current stage of development of adult education in Brevard County. Furthermore, similar shifting and adjusting appears to be taking place among the differing sponsoring organizations in their selection of subject matter areas for emphasis.

Programs

Table 1 shows who sponsors the programs of adult education in the county. The Table classifies subject matter in eight categories and differentiates institutions and organizations by major class and subtype. A brief scanning of Table 1 reveals the emphasis that different institutions place on their course offerings. Further study of the Table indicates that most of the institutions have limited their range of activities. It appears that the educational institutions with two exceptions have limited their provisions to the academic and vocational activities, whereas, the community institutions have concentrated on recreation, the arts and music, and social and personal development activities. Vocational activities include college courses designed to lead to a degree in professional fields such as teaching and engineering in addition to the technical vocational courses such as shop or secretarial skills. Table 1 indicates the fields of subject matter offered by both the widest and narrowest range of sponsors. It shows that the largest number of facilities were available in vocational and recreational programs. And, from the lower end of the continuum,

TABLE 1

PROGRAMS OF ADULT EDUCATION IN BREVARD COUNTY

Educational Institutions	Acad.	Voca.	Rec.	Lit. Arts & Music	Social & Pers. Dev.	Public Affairs	Agri.	Home-Making
State Univ.	3	3				1		
Pub. Jr. Coll.	1	1	1	1	1	1		1
Private Coll.	2	4						
Proprietary School		20	11	8	3			
Other Community Institutions								
Governmental Agencies		2	3	3	4	2	1	1
American Red Cross			1		2			
Public Library				2				
YMCA's		1	3	3	3	1		

facilities are seen to be most sparsely distributed in agricultural education.

Generally these results are consistent with the findings of the Johnstone study concerning subject areas in which adults most frequently study. Johnstone's findings revealed that vocational and recreational studies constitute approximately one-half of all courses taken by American adults over the period of a year.[1]

TABLE 2

NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONAL SETTINGS FOR STUDIES OF DIFFERENT TYPES OF SUBJECT MATTER

Subject Category	Total Number Institutional Settings	Main Types of Community Organization		
		Educational Institutions Public	Educational Institutions Private	Other Community Institutions
Maximum Possible	44	4	27	13
Academic	6	4	2	0
Vocational	27	4	20	3
Recreational	18	1	10	7
Arts, Music, Language	17	1	8	8
Social-Personal Development	13	1	3	9
Public Affairs	4	1	1	2
Agriculture	1	0	0	1
Homemaking	2	1	0	1

---

[1] Johnstone, loc. cit., p. 295.

Next, the right hand columns of Table 2 provide information on two other questions: the main areas of instruction offered by different classes of sponsors; and the community setting in which instruction in different subject fields was most typically found. Focusing first on the involvement of different sponsors, the results indicate that (a) public educational institutions were most typically active in academic and/or white-collar vocational skills; (b) that private educational institutions were most active in vocational skills; and (c) other community institutions were most active in arts, literature, music and language, and social and personal improvement.

Table 2 also provides a breakdown of the information on the range of sponsors in different subject fields. Table 2 provides the number of different types of sponsors of adult education rather than the number of different physical locations. For example, the public junior college may offer instruction in six different locations[1] but Table 2 reports these different locations as one source. Individuals usually utilize one YMCA or one branch of the junior college so in this sense the figures are not entirely misleading indicators of the range of sponsors to which the individual might direct himself for more education.

[1] Main campus, Cocoa High School, Eau Gallie High School, Titusville High School, Patrick Air Force Base, and after January 1, 1967, Cocoa Beach High School.

The involvement index developed by Johnstone and utilized here was developed by comparing the number of entries in each classification for each institution. A version of this index provides for a maximum of eight different subject fields for each institution. Accordingly, Table 3 illustrates the ranking of the institutions according to their involvement in adult education activities.

TABLE 3

SCOPE OF INVOLVEMENT IN ADULT EDUCATION OF EIGHT TYPES OF INSTITUTIONS AND ORGANIZATIONS

Rank	Class	Type of Institution	Total Number of Subject Areas in Which Instruction Was Offered
1	I	Public Junior College	7
1	II	Governmental Agencies	7
3	II	YMCA's	5
4	I	Proprietary Schools	4
5	I	State Universities	3
6	I	Private Colleges	2
6	II	American Red Cross	2
8	II	Libraries	1

Class I = Educational Institutions; Class II = Other Community Institutions

Altogether ninety-four instructional programs were recorded in the inventory of adult education activities in Brevard

County, and sixty-two of these were sponsored by public and private educational institutions. Thus, thirty-three percent of the adult education resources identified were in institutions and organizations whose primary functions were not educational.

One of the most important findings is the different emphasis of the private and public educational institutions in vocational education. The public educational institutions's emphasis appears to be more upon the academic rather than upon vocational skills. The private institutions on the other hand appear to be oriented to providing the adult education participant with a readily applicable skill such as data processing, electronics, or clerical skills. Thus, it appears that the adult education resources of Brevard County are divided into three groups of sponsors with each group specializing in a different area.

Participation

Participation figures provided by various agencies, organizations and institutions offering adult educational opportunities in October, 1966, revealed that approximately 42,000 adult Brevard County residents were involved in an adult education activity during 1966. These figures do not include adults involved in religious education, education sponsored by business and industry for its own personnel, the individuals participating in educational activities of civic and service organizations, or individuals engaged in self-study. These figures represent those adults participating in educational activities that were available to the general public.

Table 4 reveals the number of students according to institutions and according to this Table the government agencies account for over fifty percent of the adult education enrollment in Brevard County. These agencies include the County Agricultural Agent who reported over twenty-five percent of the total county participation. Next in importance according to enrollment were the educational institutions including the state universities, the private colleges, and the junior college. The institutions accounted for approximately one-fourth or twenty-six percent of the total enrollment.

TABLE 4

ADULT EDUCATION PARTICIPANTS IN BREVARD COUNTY
ACCORDING TO INSTITUTIONAL SETTING

Institutional Setting	Participants	Percent
Educational Institutions	10,981	26.21
Proprietary Schools	2,798	6.68
Government Agencies	22,966	54.82
Others	5,151	12.29
GRAND TOTAL 41,896		100.00

Credit type courses appear to be important among the participants. Approximately 8,500 adults participated in courses for credit toward graduation from college. Table 5 provides an enrollment breakdown according to participation in adult education programs in Brevard County.

TABLE 5

ESTIMATED PARTICIPATION ACCORDING TO ADULT EDUCATION PROGRAMS IN BREVARD COUNTY, FLORIDA

Acad.	Agri.	Home-Making	Voca.	Rec.	Lit. Arts & Music	Social & Pers. Dev.	Public Affairs
8,539	12,000	948	3,432	7,247	1,544	7,501	685
20.38%	28.64%	02.26%	08.92%	17.30%	03.69%	17.90%	1.64%

Total Estimated Participants - 41,896

Vocational type courses offered by the public and private institutions also account for a large portion of the participants. Approximately 3,432 adults were engaged in classes leading to the development of some occupational skill.

Table 6 provides a detailed analysis of participation among the differing programs according to the sex of the participants. It should be observed that data according to sex among the "other community institutions" is general.

When consideration is given to credit courses leading to a degree as occupational, occupational activities account for

TABLE 6

ANALYSIS OF PARTICIPATION OF BREVARD COUNTY ADULTS IN EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS ACCORDING TO SEX

	Sex	Educa.	Prop	Govern.	Am. Red Cross	YMCA's	Pub. Lib.	Total	Percent
Acad.	M	6,135						6,135	71.85
	F	1,833						1,833	21.47
	X	571						571	6.68
Agric.	X			12,000				12,000	100.00
Arts, Lit. Lang. & Music	M		70					70	4.53
	F		220					220	14.25
	X		37			369	33	1,254	81.22
Home-making	F			900		48		948	100.00
Social & Pers	M	539						539	7.19
	F	583	11					594	7.92
	X			2,933	2,666	769		6,368	84.90
Public Affairs	M	100						100	14.60
	X			425		160		585	85.40
Recrea.	M		160					160	2.32
	F		168					168	2.32
	X		50	5,893		976		6,919	95.47
Voca.	M	644	714					1,358	39.57
	F	576	1,038					1,614	47.03
	X		330			130		460	13.41
Total	M							8,362	19.96
	F							5,377	12.83
	X							28,157	68.41
GRAND TOTAL								41,896	101.20

twenty-five percent of the participants. According to information provided by participants in a survey of the junior college evening program almost two-thirds of these students participated in adult education activities to reach an employment goal.

According to Table 6 the governmental agencies served more adults enrolled in arts, literature, language, and music activities, social and personal improvement activities, public affairs activities, and recreational activities than did any other sponsoring agency. Data in Table 6 also reveals that male participation is higher in academic activities while females are more numerous in vocational activities. Furthermore, a study of the Table reveals that the proprietary schools' greatest appeal is to women pursuing vocational subjects.

Table 7 provides information that reveals that the recreational departments, which are included in the governmental category, served the greatest number of participants in literature, arts, language, and music activities. However, it should be remembered that the language, arts, and music courses of the academic institutions are not included in this classification. They were considered academic courses and are reported as such in Table 8 if they were taken for credit.

TABLE 7

ESTIMATED ENROLLMENT OF ADULTS IN LITERATURE, ARTS, LANGUAGE, AND MUSIC ACTIVITIES ACCORDING TO SPONSORING INSTITUTIONS

Sponsoring Institutions	Enrollment	Percent
Public Libraries	33	2.14
Proprietary	327	21.18
Recreational	815	52.78
YMCA's	369	23.90
TOTAL	1544	100.00

Table 8 illustrates the division of interests among adults in the educational institutions. The academic classification includes all credit non-vocational and non-terminal activities. The vocational classification includes vocational registrations and the social and personal classification includes the non-credit, non-vocational participants. The public affairs classification includes non-credit participants.

TABLE 8

ESTIMATED ENROLLMENT OF ADULTS IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS ACCORDING TO SUBJECT MATTER AREAS

Academic	Vocational	Social & Pers.	Public Affairs	Total
8,539	1,220	1,122	100	10,981
77.76%	11.11%	10.22%	0.91%	100.00%

Table 9 provides a breakdown of patrons of the proprietary schools according to four broad subject matter classifications. This Table reveals that the proprietary schools' main attractions are vocational and recreational type activities.

TABLE 9

ESTIMATED PROPRIETARY SCHOOL ENROLLMENT OF ADULTS BY SUBJECT MATTER AREAS

Voca.	Rec.	Lit, Art, & Music	Social & Personal	Total
1,657	753	357	61	2828
58.59%	26.63%	12.62%	2.16%	100.00%

Program Schedule Patterns

Table 10 reveals that program hours of the differing institutions, agencies, and organizations providing educational activities for adults in Brevard County are as varied as the kinds of institutions, agencies, and organizations in the area. The dominant hours among the public and private educational institutions are the evening hours, whereas, the proprietary schools indicated that the morning hours are as popular as the evening classes. There were little differences among the activities provided by "other community institutions;" the evening and morning programs of the organizations in this category appeared about equal in popularity.

TABLE 10

PROGRAM SCHEDULES OF DIFFERING INSTITUTIONS PROVIDING EDUCATIONAL SERVICES FOR BREVARD COUNTY ADULTS

Institutional Setting	Time of Program Activities A.M.	P.M.	A.M. & P.M.
Educational	5	9	5
Proprietary	17	17	13
Other Community Institutions	5	6	4
TOTAL	27	32	22

The patterns of program schedules would lead to speculation based on enrollment characteristics that the dominant male participation among the educational institutions and the popularity of the evening programs are related. Similarly it would appear that the popularity of the morning activities of the proprietary schools and the high rate of female participation among these institutions are related. This speculation appears to be further supported by the indication from the other community institutions that their activities are participated in by a highly mixed audience and that participation may vary according to work schedules.

Summary

These initial results are comparable to the findings of

Johnstone.[1] The outstanding features of adult education organization within Brevard County included the existence of numerous resources devoted to vocational training. Johnstone's study indicated that thirty percent of the independently organized programs of instruction within the middlesized communities he studied were devoted to occupation activities.[2] In Brevard County occupational education occurred in 28.57 percent of the institutional settings.

Furthermore, program hours of the differing institutions appear to vary according to the clientele served by each institution. This variance also appears to reflect the sex of the participants primarily served by the differing institutions.

Perhaps the most outstanding revelation concerns the physical facilities. The diverse ownership and geographic distribution of the physical facilities is just shy of being difficult to explain. Five educational institutions, other than proprietary schools, serve the county. One university has three different programs headquartered in three geographic locations and does not own any facilities. Another university has two programs provided at four locations and owns one building. The third university maintains one program in borrowed quarters. One private college completely depends on the air force for

[1] Johnstone, _loc. cit._, p. 297.

[2] _Ibid._

quarters and the other owns its main campus but also depends on the air force. Finally, the junior college owns facilities at one geographic location, and provides space for the three university continuing education programs for teachers, but also uses space in four high schools and the air force facilities.

The degree to which adult education is shared by a variety of institutions and agencies appears to be an important result of the survey. The results indicate that adult education in Brevard County is by no means an exclusive concern of official educational institutions, but rather is spread among a limited variety of other community agencies and institutions. Another salient result is the revelation of areas of concentration; the educational institutions appear to concentrate on academic and occupational courses; the proprietary institutions appear to emphasize the occupational programs; and the other agencies handle the less academic and less occupational activities such as recreation and social and personal development.

CHAPTER III

A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Chapter II presented the results of the survey of adult education facilities in Brevard County. The survey revealed the approximately 42,000 adults in Brevard County were participants in educational activities in 1966.

How do the results of the survey compare with norms based on the Johnstone study? This chapter will compare the rate and kind of participation as revealed by the survey of Brevard County with the results of Johnstone's study of St. Stevens.

The reader should be warned against assuming that a value judgment has been made and that the author uses St. Stevens of the Johnstone study as a model or that the use of that mid-western city infers that the provision of adult education facilities in that city is optimum.[1] Neither is that city used in comparison because of social or demographic characteristics that would suggest similarities between St. Stevens and Brevard County, Florida. Two practical considerations led to the use of St. Stevens in this study: (1) Johnstone's data was available for that city and such data on such cities is

[1] Johnstone, loc. cit., p. 311-344.

rare, and (2) the population of St. Stevens is approximately that of the estimated Brevard County population.

Educational Facilities

Forty-nine agencies and institutions were identified in the survey of organizations as sponsoring adult education activities in Brevard County.

1. State Universities - Three state universities sponsored educational activities for adults in Brevard County. These institutions provided courses in facilities controlled by other institutions and accounted for approximately 2,271 enrollments.[1] Based on an estimated adult population of approximately 135,000 this is an enrollment of 1,682 per 100,000 adults.[2] Or compared with Johnstone's study of St. Stevens, which revealed an enrollment of 620 per 100,000 population, Brevard County had 1,028 enrollments per 100,000 of the total population in adult education activities.[3]

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[1] An attempt has been made elsewhere to estimate enrollment in terms of different students, For example, the FSU School of Business Administration reported 850 enrollments for approximately 300 different students during the calendar year.

[2] Adult population, 18 years of age and over, was estimated. The estimation was based on a total population of 221,100. Tn 1960, 61 percent of the Brevard County population was in that age range. The Population Estimates of the U. S. Bureau of Census for October, 1966, reveals that the same percentage is maintained for the state, thus the same 61 percent ratio was maintained for Brevard County (134,871).

[3] Johnstone, loc. cit., p. 312.

The emphasis of the university sponsored activities in Brevard County was upon classroom instruction. This instruction was generally of an academic nature including courses to assist teachers attain certification or courses related to the needs of the space engineers. An elaborate educational television system is in use by the University of Florida to provide engineering courses. However, the educational activities of Florida State University's Urban Research Center are tabulated as public affairs education.

2. Private Colleges - Approximately 2,600 adults were served by the two private colleges serving Brevard County.[1] Like the universities these colleges appeared to emphasize classroom instruction with a heavy emphasis on technical subjects. One private college provided general education oriented courses with some instruction in the education professional area. The other college curriculum appeared to be dominated by electronics, data processing, and engineering courses.

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[1] This estimate is believed to be highly conservative. One institution reported 1,543 students in the 1966 fall term. Yet the annual number of different people was estimated by the writer to be only 1,700. Similarly the other private institution revealed the fall term to include 823 different people and the writer estimated the total annual number of students to be 900.

3. Junior College - Brevard Junior College is responsible for all public adult education provided by the local public school system and had an enrollment of 6,660 in four different centers during the calendar year.[1] The junior college has previously been identified as the educational institution in Brevard County as providing the greatest range of educational activities for adults. The scope of the institutional activities ranges from activities such as concerts and plays provided for the general public to a variety of subjects from public affairs education to college parallel courses.

The educational institutions recorded a total of 10,981 students. Thus, the combined rate of student participation in these institutions is an impressive 8,134 students per 100,000 adults.

Physical facilities in which the educational activities of the universities, colleges, and junior college are offered are often provided by other governmental units. Florida Institute of Technology, the Brevard Junior College, and the University of Florida own some facilities, but each of the institutions use facilities owned and/or legally controlled by others. Patrick Air Force Base provides facilities for each of the institutions on the air force base. Facilities for Florida State University and the University of Florida activities are

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[1] The number of students participating during the fall of 1966 at the junior college was 5,255. The 1965-66 fall semester revealed 1,083 sophomores and 1,116 non-credit students; 1,405 of these were estimated to be different students for a total of 6,607 different students during the calendar year.

are also provided at the Kennedy Space Center. The junior college provides educational programs at the Eau Gallie High School, Cocoa High School, and Titusville High School in addition to Patrick Air Force Base and the junior college campus in Cocoa.[1]

Thus, there does not appear to be any outstanding differences among the institutions' provisions for physical facilities. The University of Florida, Florida Institute of Technology, and Brevard Junior College have provided some of the physical facilities, however, their use of the facilities of other agencies or organizations suggests that the provisions of the physical facilities of both of these institutions would be inadequate without the cooperation of the other agencies.

4. Proprietary Schools - Next, the inventory revealed twenty-nine profit-making schools in the county that offered instruction of one kind or another to adults. The majority of these schools provided instruction in vocational training or recreational skills. Enrollment in proprietary schools totaled 2,798.

The number of schools offering vocational education, fourteen, compares favorably with Johnstone's sample cities, which had eight such schools.

[1] Additional junior college courses began at the Cocoa Beach High School during January, 1967.

The number of proprietary schools offering courses in recreational skills in Brevard County, thirteen, is lower than one of Johnstone's cities and higher than another. The cities studied by Johnstone each contained nineteen and eleven such schools.

Johnstone's study revealed the following information about proprietary schools in St. Stevens - a mythical name for a mid-western city of 220,000.[1]

a. Recreational
    (1) nine music schools, 256 students
    (2) eight dancing schools, 360 adults
    (3) one flying school, 60-70 adults
    (4) one art school, 25 adult students

b. Vocational Education
    (1) three hairdressing schools, 215 students
    (2) one IBM school, 72 students
    (3) two commercial and business colleges, 273 students
    (4) one industrial electronics school, 120 students
    (5) one tool and die design school, no enrollment information available.

c. Other Proprietary Schools
    (1) physical fitness
    (2) two driving schools, 250 students
    (3) one Dale Carnegie Institute, 30-35 students

The Brevard County inventory revealed the following comparative information concerning proprietary schools.

a. Recreational
    (1) six music schools, 57 adult students
    (2) one art school, 150 adult students
    (3) two horseback riding schools, 48 adult students
    (4) four dancing schools, 310 adult students[2]

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[1] Johnstone, loc. cit., p. 313-341.

[2] One dance school has three different branches, each in differing cities.

b. Vocational
    (1) three hairdressing schools, 267
    (2) four business and commercial colleges and electronics institutes, 1390 adult students (est.)
    (3) seven flying schools, 425 adult students

c. Other Proprietary Schools
    (1) one charm school, 11 adult students
    (2) one driving school

The resources of the proprietary school in Brevard County appear to compare with those of St. Stevens.

Johnstone reports problems in obtaining accurate enrollment figures for the proprietary schools similar to those experienced by the author of this study.[1]

Thus, he reports an enrollment of 1,713 in proprietary schools in St. Stevens compared to approximately 2,798 in proprietary schools in Brevard County.

The enrollment in proprietary schools in Brevard County suggests that adult education facilities in Brevard County differ from facilities in St. Stevens in patterns of sponsorship. In St. Stevens more adults attend classes at profit-making schools than in the colleges and universities--whereas, in Brevard County the colleges, universities, and junior colleges account for almost 300 percent more than the proprietary schools.

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[1] Johnstone, loc. cit., p. 326.

Educational Institution Facilities Summary

The following generalizations can be made concerning the nature and abundance of educational resources for adults in Brevard County.

1. Higher education appears to have a greater appeal in Brevard County than in the two cities studied by Johnstone.[1] The existence of facilities in five different locations where adults can participate in educational activities sponsored by three state universities, including an unusual and highly successful application of television instruction, reflects the importance of this kind of educational resource. The development of successful programs by two private colleges and the one public junior college with six teaching centers further emphasizes the popularity of the academic and occupational courses of these institutions. The existence of ten physical locations in the county where adults may participate in one of a variety of programs provided by five different institutions of higher education illustrates the interest manifested in the programs of such institutions.

2, Brevard County's twenty-nine proprietary schools compare in enrollment and variety with the thirty-one such establishments in St. Stevens. Participation in these institutional

[1] Johnstone, loc. cit., p. 311-343.

programs was greater in Brevard County than in St. Stevens.

Facilities in Other Community Institutions

As indicated in Chapter I the data available from "other community institutions" should be considered gross. The record keeping procedures for these institutions and agencies concerning their educational activities is of limited assistance to investigators interested in accuracy. This might be expected, however, since the primary purpose of these organizations may not always be educational and for those with educational objectives, such as the County Agricultural Agent, the variety of educational activities engaged in by his department requires record keeping that is specifically pertinent to his objectives rather than to facilitate the validity of studies such as this. Therefore, the reader is advised of the possible danger of relying too heavily upon the accuracy of the enumeration of participants for various other community institutions. The value of such information, however, appears to be found in the fact that large numbers of Brevard County residents are participating in the educational activities sponsored by these organizations.

1. Government agencies - When government agencies were surveyed, only a small number of activities emerged that could be classified as educational programs offered for the benefit of the general public. However, enrollment in these programs was high. The programs included the activities of the

Cooperative Extension Service, i.e., the County Home Demonstration Agent's activities and the educational program of the County Agricultural Agent. The latter reports an estimated 13,500 adult participants in educational activities sponsored by his department during 1966. Other educational programs sponsored by governmental sub-divisions or agencies included the County Health Department, city and county recreational programs, and the Civil Defense education program. Two county recreation districts reported that they had no recreational director at the time of the survey and hence no adult education activities. Total enrollment for the governmental agencies was reported at almost 23,000.

2. YMCA's - Three YMCA's in Brevard County maintain a wide range of educational activities for adults. The educational programs are open to the public upon payment of a fee and available to the YMCA membership at a reduced rate.

The YMCA's were ranked behind the public junior college and governmental agencies according to the scope of educational activities. They offer a wide range of activities that were classified from vocational to personal improvement activities. The YMCA's served approximately 2,500 adults.

3. The American Red Cross - The educational activities of the American Red Cross appear to be limited to two categories; recreation and self-improvement. The recreation classes are concerned with boating, swimming and life saving, and the

self-improvement subjects include first aid and other related topics. The Red Cross provided instruction to more than 2,600 adults.

4. Public Libraries - Two of the public libraries in the county reported a discussion class for adults. Both of the classes were small, however, the respondents indicated that the nature of the group activities was an important factor in keeping the group size at a desirable level of less than twenty. Thirty-three participants were reported in these activities.

5. The survey seems to reflect the findings of Johnstone's study that few people participate in public affairs education.[1] A maximum of 700 participants was noted.

6. Agricultural instruction appears to be unusually high in a rapidly urbanizing area. A possible explanation for the large number of people in this program is found in the County Agent's report, which indicates that approximately 11,000 adults sought educational assistance in non-commercial horticulture. It would appear that these may be the new home owners in the county seeking assistance in landscaping new homes, etc.

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[1] Johnstone, loc. cit., p. 308.

Summary

A comparison between the data of the Brevard County study and Johnstone's data on St. Stevens was made.[1] No qualitative measurement was utilized in the comparison and only quantitative data was compared. Likewise there was no attempt by the author to place a value judgment on the comparison.

Conspicuous differences between adults in St. Stevens and Brevard County, Florida, appear to concern preferences for educational activities sponsored by educational institutions and proprietary schools. The Brevard adults manifested a substantially greater preference for activities sponsored by the junior college, colleges, and universities, whereas, the adult participants in educational activities in St. Stevens manifested a higher interest in the programs of proprietary schools.

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[1] Johnstone, loc. cit.

CHAPTER IV

DEVELOPMENT OF FACILITIES FOR ADULTS

The development of adult education facilities in Brevard County may be described as a contemporary phenomenon with the majority of the resources developed since 1960. The questionnaire did not elicit a response concerning the age of individual institutions. However, the author obtained this information from seventeen of the twenty-nine proprietary schools and sixteen of these cited dates of origin from 1960 through 1966. Furthermore, two of the recreation departments not reporting any activities had no participants because the services were in the developmental stage. A third recreation district in the county was in the process of consolidating with the City of Titusville recreation program. And the Titusville Public Library indicated plans for the formation of an adult discussion group in 1967.

As reviewed earlier, the population size and economic orientation of the county has changed markedly since 1950. The period between 1950 and 1960 appears to have been a period of adjustment concerning the provision of educational facilities for adults. The time since 1960 may be grossly described as a period of maturation or late adolescence.

During this period of maturation the public educational facilities were established and an increasing number of proprietary schools came into existence. Only one of the proprietary schools reported that they had been in existence in Brevard County prior to 1950.

The developments cited above appear to account for the high incidence of shared physical facilities. This nomadic phenomenon of the institutions, agencies, and organizations, with the exception of the proprietary schools, suggests that temporary adjustments are still required to keep pace with the demand for physical facilities to house the adult education programs.

Trends

Nearly every agency contacted reported some increase in participation in 1966 over 1965. In many instances the agencies merely indicated that there had been an increase without quantifying the amount of increase and three proprietary schools listed in the telephone directory terminated their activities during the year. These factors prevent the author from providing an accurate quantification of the rate of increase noted in 1966 over 1965. However, Table 11 does provide the author's estimate of increases as they were estimated among the general classifications, educational institutions, and other community institutions.

TABLE 11

ESTIMATED PARTICIPATION TRENDS AMONG EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS, PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS, AND OTHER COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS IN BREVARD COUNTY, FLORIDA

Institution	Participation 1965	Participation 1966	Percent Change
Educational Institutions	9,060	10,981	+17.49
Proprietary Schools	2,317	2,798	+20.76
Other Community Organizations			
Govern. Agencies	20,482	22,966	+12.08
Others	4,274	5,151	+20.52
TOTAL	36,133	41,896	+15.95

The estimates provided in Table 11 are based on data that are considered by the author to be extremely gross. Data obtained from the educational institutions and the other community institutions are accepted as being fairly accurate. However, participation rates for the majority of the proprietary institutions for 1965 were estimated and there is room for error in these estimates. The difficulty in estimating the participation among these institutions has already been referred to, furthermore, when estimating for a previous year additional problems have been introduced, such as, some of the agencies operating in 1965 are no longer in business and were their former clients being served in 1966? However, when the estimate for the proprietary institutions is compared with the more accurate estimates based on acceptable data from agencies and institutions and in the other two catagories, the estimation does not appear to be unreasonable.

Educational Institutions

The universities serving the county will likely continue to depend on other governmental jurisdictions to provide facilities for the extension programs of the universities. However, Florida State University's graduate program in Business Administration and the University of Florida's GENESYS program both report plans for increased enrollments.

Florida Institute of Technology, which reports an enrollment of over 1,500, has plans to increase facilities to serve 3,000 students within five to ten years. A possible northern campus at Titusville is in the discussion stage.

Rollins College's Patrick Air Force Base Branch indicates plans to increase its faculty by twenty-five percent and Brevard Junior College is perhaps involved in the largest current expansion program. In addition to additional facilities under construction at the Cocoa campus, a southern campus at Eau Gallie is being developed.

Proprietary Schools

Thirteen of the proprietary schools report plans for expansion. These plans for expansion are set for the next two-year period with the degree of expansion varying from one organization to another. The expansion proposals range from indefinite intent to definite plans to expand facilities to serve up to 100 percent more participants by some institutions.

The music and dance schools along with the hairdressing schools were conspicuous by their lack of plans to expand as a group. All of the schools in the above categories except one indicated that they have ample space and instructors for an expected increase. The reader may also recall that the music schools reported that there had been no measurable increase in adult participation within the recent years. Thus, it appears that the increase in music schools may simply provide for the new adult students of music that develop and/or that the new adult music student may replace former students at a one-to-one ratio.

Flight training appears to account for one of the biggest and fastest growing adult education activities provided by private sources in the county. The flight schools in the county reported the activity as vocational and are reported as such in Table 5. The flight schools as a group indicated plans for future expansion to handle expected increases in students.

Other Community Institutions

Eight of thirteen "other community institutions" report plans for expanding physical facilities. One of the others reports that the organization has no plans for expansion but is currently at peak capacity and two of the organizations with no adult program have plans to initiate an adult program in 1967.

Plans for expansion suggest that the greatest growth among the institutions in this category will be noted by the three YMCA's and the city and/or county recreation departments.

Geographic Distribution of Facilities

Brevard County, Florida, is seventy-five miles long, from north to south. The long, slender nature of the county is additionally influenced by the Indian River and Banana River, which stretch in a north-south direction.

The settlement pattern in the county has been in small enclaves along the western bank of the Indian River and along the shores of the islands east of the mainland. Three population centers exist in the county: one in the north end, one in the central part, and one in the south end. These centers of population account for approximately 30,000, 90,000, and 100,000 residents respectively.

The dispersed nature of the population indicates that educational facilities would also be expected to be dispersed according to the population centers. Figure 2 illustrates the geographic distribution of education facilities. The data concerning the decentralized nature of educational facilities for adults is discussed in the following paragraphs.

Educational Facilities

1. State Universities - The state universities each appeared to serve the central and southern area of the county. Florida State University, the University of Florida, and the University of South Florida provided the in-service courses for educators at the main campus of Brevard Junior College at Cocoa in the central part of the county and occasionally in public high school facilities. The educational facilities of the University of Florida, College of Engineering, are located in the central area at Cape Kennedy and at Patrick Air Force Base just south of the central beach area. The program provided by the School

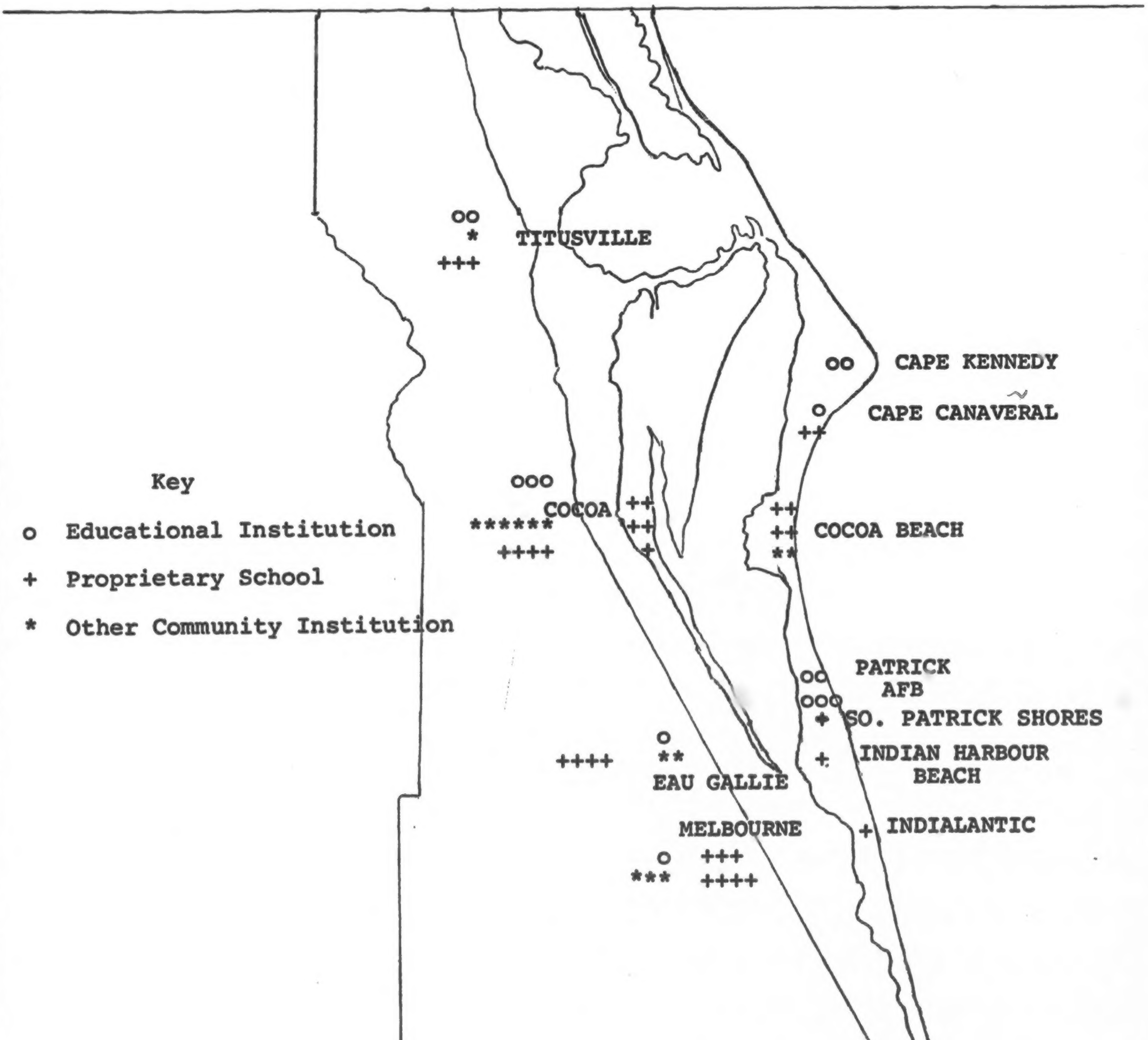
TITUSVILLE
CAPE KENNEDY
CAPE CANAVERAL
Key
o Educational Institution
+ Proprietary School
* Other Community Institution
COCOA
COCOA BEACH
PATRICK AFB
SO. PATRICK SHORES
INDIAN HARBOUR BEACH
EAU GALLIE
MELBOURNE
INDIALANTIC

Figure 2 - Location of Differing Educational Facilities for Adults in Brevard County

of Business of Florida State University is housed in quarters at Patrick Air Force Base and at the Kennedy Space Center, Cape Kennedy.

2. Private Colleges - Rollins uses Patrick Air Force Base facilities as does the Florida Institute of Technology. However, the Florida Institute of Technology's main campus is located in the southern geographic area of the county.

3. Junior College - The Brevard Junior College has six teaching centers in the county: two in the southern section, three in the central, and one in the northern section.

4. Proprietary Schools - Nearly one-half of all of the proprietary schools are located in the central section of the county. Three of the twenty-nine profit-making institutions are located in the northern section of the county and the other thirteen are located in the southern section.[1]

Other Community Institutions

The other community institutions generally serve the entire county. One YMCA is located in each section of the county and three cities report adult education activities are supported through their recreation departments. Similarly the municipal libraries serve cities in each of the population centers. The governmental agencies, the County Health Department, County

[1] A cosmetology school opened in Titusville shortly after this survey was made and is not included in tabulations.

Agricultural Agent, County Home Demonstration Agent, and the Civil Defense Director all have their offices located in the central part of the county.

Participation According to Sex

Certain activities appeared to have a particular appeal to adult participants of the different sexes. Males dominated the enrollment in flight training activities and academic activities while females dominated in the proprietary sponsored vocational activities. Table 6 in Chapter I reveals the division of men and women among the different sponsoring institutions according to subject matter areas.

Where participants were enumerated by sex, male participants outnumbered females 8,242 to 5,377. However, the sex of over 27,000 participants was not identifiable. Any effort to identify these participants by sex would be a futile exercise in speculation.

Table 12 provides a general breakdown of adult education participation among differing institutional settings within the county according to sex and age range. Data was not available to determine the numbers of males or females participating in the educational activities of the other community institutions and some proprietary schools. However, the data available by sex does indicate that males appear to participate more in the programs of the higher educational institutions, whereas the female participants were in higher numbers among the proprietary institutions.

TABLE 12

ADULT EDUCATION PARTICIPATION AMONG DIFFERING INSTITUTIONS ACCORDING TO SEX AND AGE

Instit. Setting	Sex						Dom. Age Group
	Male	%	Female	%	Mixed	%	
Pub. Jr. Col.	4,080	48.79	2,580	47.98			18-30
Govern. Ag.			900	16.74	22,066	78.57	18-60
YMCA's			48	0.89	2,404	4.54	18-40
Proprietary Schools	944	11.29	1,437	26.72	417	1.48	18-30
State Univ.	1,075	12.86	75	1.39	571	2.03	30-40
Priv. Col	2,263	27.06	337	6.27			18-30
Amer. Red Cross					2,666	9.47	18-60
Libraries					33	0.12	30-40
Totals	8,362	100.00	5,377	99.99	28,157	101.01	

GRAND TOTAL - 41,896

Table 13 provides an even further breakdown of adult education participation among the differing proprietary schools. As observed previously the females outnumber the male participants among these organizations.

TABLE 13

ADULT EDUCATION PARTICIPATION
AMONG DIFFERING PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS
ACCORDING TO SEX AND AGE

Proprietary Schools	Sex						Dominate Age Group
	Male	%	Female	%	Mixed	%	
Art & Music	55	6.99	95	6.69			18-30
Beauty	10	1.27	190	13.37			18-30
Business	*532	67.60	858	60.38			18-30
Dance	150	19.06	230	16.19			18-30
Flying	40	5.08			**385	100	18-30
Horseback Riding			48	3.38			18-30
Totals	787	100.00	1421	100.01	385	100.00	

*Most technical, such as data processing
**Proprietors report very few women in this enrollment

Participation According to Age

Forty years of age appeared to be the upper age limit for participation in educational activities with a few exceptions. These exceptions were noted primarily by governmental organizations such as the County Home Demonstration and County Agricultural Agents. They reported a clientele that stretched across the age range from 18 to above 60.

Twenty of the forty-nine organizations reporting adult education facilities selected the 18-30 age group as the dominant age group. Eight reported that their clients were in the 30-40 age bracket. Three others reported a range of 18-40, 26-36, and 30-40. Thus, over three-fourths of the organizations noted that they primarily served adults 40 years of age or younger.

The profit-making schools were strongly represented in the 18-30 age group. The dancing schools, music and art schools, and the business schools all primarily serviced the younger adults as did the junior college. However, a sample of over one hundred and forty students in the evening division of the junior college revealed a mean age of 30 years. Interestingly, participants in the university sponsored programs were in the 30-40 age group.

The older adults generally appeared to be serviced by the governmental agencies or institutions. This pattern of service according to age also appears to be consistent with an earlier observation concerning the differing orientation of programs. In Chapter II it was observed that the academic activities appeared to be provided by the public and private colleges and universities. The business and technical activities along with some recreational activities were provided by the private schools and the recreational and personal and social improvement courses were provided by the other community institutions.

Summary

The majority of the educational facilities for adults appear to have been developed in Brevard County after 1960. Furthermore, it appears that additional facilities may be added and existing facilities will be expanded within the next two to five-year period.

The geographic distribution of educational facilities for adults appears to be out-of-balance. The northern section of the county appears to be under represented in educational facilities for adults. Only three of the proprietary schools located in Brevard County have facilities in the Titusville area. The three institutions located there include two music schools that teach adults and one flight school. There are no dancing studios, art schools, or business and secretarial schools. Furthermore, only the junior college provides higher education courses, for credit, for residents of the northern area of the county. Florida State University's Urban Research Center, located in Titusville, provides specialized non-credit public affairs educational programs.

The Brevard County data did not include the exact number of participants by sex and age, however, the data did include generalizations obtained from the institutional respondents where exact enrollment by age and sex was not available. According to the general observations made by the respondents, the participation of adults in educational activities in the county, by sex and age, appears to be consistent with Johnstone's findings.[1] Johnstone reported a majority of participants (57 percent) were less than forty, and that more than three-fourths of the participants (79 percent) were under fifty. His study also revealed that there was an equal division between the number of men and women participants, but because there are more women than men in the adult population there was a slight over representation of men among the participants.

Data collected in the Brevard County study indicates that men may hold the edge in participation in both actual numbers and in percent. The limited data available, that identified the sex of participants, indicates that approximately 199 males and 132 females per 1,000 males and females participated in educational activities.[2]

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[1] Johnstone, loc. cit., p. 72.

[2] U. S. Bureau of the Census, The Eighteenth Dicennial Census of the United States: 1960. Census of the Population, I, part 11, p. 90.

CHAPTER V

ENROLLMENT AND PROJECTIONS

According to data concerning participation of adults in educational activities, the Brevard County participation rate is high. However, before launching into a discussion of these findings it would appear to be beneficial to elaborate on the nature of the data.

The enrollment figures represent a combination of estimates and accurate enrollment totals. Most of the enrollment data from the public educational institutions appears to be reported from well-kept records. On the other hand, the data from the "other community institutions" appears to be estimates. And in a few instances, the proprietary schools either reported an estimate or because of internal policies were not able to report enrollment data. Thus, perhaps the best that can be hoped for is an approximate rather than a precise measure of participation.

However, even with these observations, the data does provide some indication of the importance of adult education in Brevard County. Furthermore, the comparisons of data collected in this survey with the Johnstone study are based on the assumption that enrollments among the differing institutions do not represent multiple enumeration of individuals. And it is assumed that the agencies reporting enrollment did attempt to be as accurate as possible. The assumption that the adult population of Brevard County, Florida, would participate in educational activities at a high rate, based on educational and socio-economic factors identified by Johnstone, appears to be supported by data collected in this study.[1]

Table 14 indicates how well the assumption was supported. The right hand column of Table 14 illustrates the number of participants, 18 years or older, who were identified in the study as participating in educational activities. The left hand column shows the number who would be expected to participate, based on national percentages obtained by Johnstone.[2]

According to Table 14, part-time participation is approximately 136 percent higher in Brevard County, Florida, than the national rate as identified by Johnstone. The rate of participation on a full-time basis is approximately one percent higher than Johnstone's findings.[3] These results indicate that approximately thirty out of every one hundred adults in Brevard County, Florida, was involved in some form of educational activity during 1966.

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[1] Johnstone, loc. cit., p. 103.

[2] Johnstone, "Adult Uses of Education: Fact and Forecast," Sociological Backgrounds of Adult Education, ed. Hobart W. Burns (Chicago: Center for the Study of Liberal Education for Adults, 1964), p. 94.

[3] *Ibid*.

TABLE 14

EXPECTED AND IDENTIFIED NUMBER OF ADULT EDUCATION PARTICIPANTS IN BREVARD COUNTY, FLORIDA

	*Rate	**Expected	Identified
Full-Time Students	*2.3	3,105	3,859
Part-Time Students	*11.6	15,660	38,037

*Johnstone's Results Minus Religious Instruction[1]
**Based on Est. Adult Population of 135,000

The author of the study recognizes that the 13,000 figure illustrating participation in agricultural education may appear to be excessively high. However, a reduction of this figure by 60 percent would not substantially alter the conclusions that adult participation in educational activities on a part-time basis is higher in Brevard County, Florida, than the national rate. Such a reduction would place the Brevard County participation rate at approximately 100 percent higher than the national rate as reported by Johnstone.

Table 15 compares the Brevard study results in terms of percentages with Johnstone's results. According to this comparison the national rate of adult participation in educational

[1] Johnstone, Volunteers For Learning, p. 132.

activities is about one out of every five adults, whereas, the Brevard rate is one out of every three.

TABLE 15

A COMPARISON OF RATES OF ADULT EDUCATION PARTICIPATION IN BREVARD COUNTY, FLORIDA, BY PERCENT

	Johnstone's[1] Study	Brevard Results
Full-Time Students	2.3	3.5
Adult Participants (Part-time)	11.6	28.2

Table 16 illustrates the current distribution of adult participants among the sponsoring institutions. As observed earlier, the governmental agencies account for the greatest number of participants. The participants in activities sponsored by the County Agricultural Agent account for ten percent of the adult population in the county.

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[1] Johnstone defined an adult as someone over 21 years of age or (2) under 21 years of age but married; (3) under 21 but the head of a household; plus (4) all persons 21 or over who live on an armed forces base and have close family ties with some adult family member of an American household; and (5) anyone 21 or over and living in a school residence or dormitory and closely related to some household member. Johnstone, loc. cit., p. 31.

TABLE 16

DISTRIBUTION OF ADULT POPULATION AMONG SPONSORING INSTITUTIONS

Institutions	Enrollment	Adult Population	Per-Cent
Educational	10,981	135,000	8.13
Proprietary	2,798	135,000	2.07
Governmental	22,966	135,000	17.01
YMCA's	2,452	135,000	1.82
American Red Cross	2,666	135,000	1.97
Public Libraries	33	135,000	0.02
TOTAL	41,896		31.02

Impediments to Enrollment

In addition, there are possible impediments to adult participation found in the county that should be considered. These impediments are: (1) the relative age of the institutions in the area; (2) the relative length of residence of the adults in the county; and (3) the dispersed nature of the population.

As revealed in the survey, a majority of the educational institutions have been developed in the county since 1960. This short life would appear to affect the development of clientele. In addition to this factor, Dr. Charles Grigg found that newcomers with less than six years residence in the county did not participate in civic and community organizations at a rate equal to the native population.[1]

The 75 mile length of the county with three population centers tends to reduce the potential clientele for any institution. The largest population center is in the south end of the county. Eleven municipalities in that part of the county have a population of 100,000. The northern population center has approximately 36,000 with the other 84,000 in the central part of the county and scattered in small pockets throughout the hinterland.[2]

The institutional development appears to reflect this dispersal. The junior college maintains six teaching centers and is in the process of planning and developing another campus for the southern end of the county.[3] One of the private colleges is also in the process of planning a possible expansion from the southern end of the county to another center in the northern end. The state universities use government owned facilities at Patrick Air Force Base and at the Kennedy Space Center. The University of Florida owns one facility located in Cape Canaveral and Florida State University's Urban Research Center leases facilities in a private office building in Titusville.

[1] Grigg, loc. cit., p. 121.

[2] Brevard County Planning Department, loc. cit., Addendum.

[3] There are actually two teaching centers in Cocoa. Because of space limitations at the college campus, classes are also held in Cocoa High School. In addition another center using Cocoa Beach High School opened in January of 1967.

Thus, these factors concerning newcomer participation, the youthfulness of the institutions, and the dispersed nature of the population could present problems to the prospective adult education participants. Thus, these problems may contribute to keeping the participation rate at a lower level than would be the case under optimum conditions.

The current participation rates indicate that Brevard County adults are interested in educational activities and it appears that participation will increase as the proprietary schools build up their clientele and as the other institutions provide additional facilities in additional population centers.

Projections

Physical Facilities

Brevard Junior College and the YMCA's are currently pursuing building programs aimed at providing additional physical facilities. These building programs may tend to reduce the pressure on existing facilities, however, projections concerning participation suggest that these additional facilities will primarily enable these institutions to keep pace with the demand for educational programs. Therefore, it is estimated that pressure on the existing and the planned additional facilities will be maintained at a high rate.

Based on the population projections, which suggest that Brevard County, Florida, will have a population of approximately 270,200 on January 1, 1970, Table 17 illustrates the number of adults who might be expected to participate in educational activities.[1] These projections are also based on the current rate of participation by adults in educational activities. Therefore, it appears that approximately 53,099 adults will be using local facilities for educational activities.

TABLE 17

CURRENT RATES AND PROJECTION OF ADULT PARTICIPATION IN EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES IN BREVARD COUNTY, FLORIDA

	1966*	1970**		
		Low	Medium	High
Full-Time Students	3,859	5,863	5,982	6,974
Adult Participants (Part-Time)	38,037	47,236	58,966	68,753
Total	41,896	53,099	64,948	75,727

*1966 Adult Pop. Est. - 135,000
**1970 Adult Pop. Est. - 167,524

Table 18 illustrates the three projections, high, medium, and low, for participation among the differing institutions, organizations, and agencies in 1970. The low projection is based on current rates of participation among the population of 167,524. Building programs of differing organizations such as the junior college and YMCA's may increase the actual numbers served by those institutions.

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[1] Ibid.

A more liberal projection would be one based on a steady increase in participation as revealed by the 1966 increase over participation in 1965. According to Table 11 the estimated increase in participation in 1966 was 15.95 percent higher than it was in 1965. If this rate of increase were maintained through January 1, 1970, 74,199 Brevard County adults would be participants in educational activities as illustrated in Table 18.

TABLE 18

PROJECTED PARTICIPATION OF ADULTS AMONG DIFFERING INSTITUTIONAL SETTINGS - 1970

Institutions	Projections		
	Low	Medium	High
Educational	14,072	18,588	20,920
Proprietary	3,686	4,723	5,948
Governmental	28,607	32,896	36,464
Other YMCA's Amer. Red Cross Pub. Lib.	6,734	8,660	10,867
Total	53,099	64,948	74,199

A medium projection considers the possibility that the rate of increase between 1966 and 1970 will be more or less constant in actual numbers. Using the 1965-1966 change as a constant number, 5,763 additional adults would participate in educational activities during each of the four years. This medium projection indicates that approximately 64,948 Brevard County adults would be participants in educational activities during 1970.

The development of existing proprietary schools in the county, the staffing and financing of additional recreational programs, and the expansion of existing facilities such as the plans of the proprietary schools and public institutions would suggest that additional provisions would encourage additional participation.

Therefore, it is believed that the projection that 53,099 adults will participate in educational activities in 1970 is a conservative projection.

Summary

Difficulties in arriving at accurate enrollment data were reviewed early in this chapter with the admonishment that the reader accept the data as indicators of the importance of adult education in Brevard County rather that as an accurate tabulation of numerals. However, even with the agreement that the data is gross it appears that participation in Brevard County is much higher than the rate of participation revealed by Johnstone's study.[1]

[1] Johnstone, loc. cit.

Projections based on current rates of participation as revealed by the study indicate that between 53,000 and 74,199 adults will be participating in adult education activities in Brevard County in 1970. These projections also indicate a need for additional physical facilities by 1970.

CHAPTER VI

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The purpose of this study was to, (1) determine who sponsors the adult education activities in Brevard County, Florida; (2) obtain a quantitative measure of the participation of adults in educational activities in Brevard County, Florida; (3) determine what kinds of adult education activities are offered by the different institutions in Brevard County, Florida; and (4) note trends in the development of facilities.

The study was based on the assumption that factors such as relatively high levels of income and educational achievement among the Brevard County population would influence the development of facilities for adult educational activities and that participation of adults in these activities would be higher than the national rate of participation as revealed by Johnstone's study.[1]

Data to answer the major questions with which the study was concerned were obtained through a questionnaire mailed to sixty-six potential sponsors of adult education in Brevard County. The sixty-six potential sponsors were identified through the telephone directory and referrals. Forty-nine of the sixty-six potential sponsors were revealed as actual sponsors of adult education activities and seventeen ~~sixteen~~ of the institutions did not provide educational activities, did not provide information, did not serve adults, or had terminated their operations.

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[1] Johnstone, loc. cit., p. 94.

The forty-nine institutions offering adult educational opportunities included: three state universities, two private colleges, one junior college, twenty-nine proprietary schools, seven governmental agencies, three YMCA's, two libraries, and two chapters of the American Red Cross.

The educational facilities available to adults in Brevard County were compared with the Johnstone study findings concerning St. Stevens. No value judgments were made concerning the comparative results. Such decisions will be left to the reader.

The data also provided the investigator with an opportunity to arrive at a reasonable estimate of adult participation in educational activities in Brevard County with projections for future enrollment.

Information on the length of operation and the plans for expansion reported by the institutions serving adults in Brevard County, provided insight into the development trends among the institutions.

The study revealed that physical facilities for adult participants in educational activities sponsored by institutions of higher learning are provided by a variety of means. The diverse procedures utilized by these institutions include, (1) leasing; (2) a combination of ownership of one facility while other facilities are provided by others; and (3) complete dependence on other governmental jurisdictions for facilities.

As a result of the above conditions, educational facilities used by adults can not always be considered to be optimum for adult activities. Similar problems exist among the "other community institutions" category also.

Conclusions

Sponsors and Activities

Adult education is sponsored by a broad range of institutions, agencies, and organizations in Brevard County. However, few of these agencies, institutions, or organizations provide a broad range of educational activities. With the exception of the junior college, the other institutions and organizations appear to reflect special purpose objectives. Governmental agencies were ranked high in Table 3 of Chapter II, however, when it is observed that seven different agencies were included in that category, the high rank becomes more apparent than real. The YMCA's appear to have the program with the greatest variety among the "other community institutions" classification.

Each category of institutions contains a variety of agencies maintaining differing hours. These programs appear to be related to the nature of the clientele served by the differing institutions. For example, males dominated the educational institutions and these institutions provide a range of evening programs, whereas, females dominated in the proprietary schools and the schools offer a variety of morning activities.

Furthermore, the range of activities varies among the different areas of the county. A greater variety of activities and substantially larger number of sponsors are available to residents of the central and southern sections of the county.

Participation

Enrollment data should be accepted for what it is, and in this study it is an estimate. The estimates were made by the respondents on personal criteria. Some figures, such as those provided by the public educational institutions, appear to be actual enrollment figures, whereas, those provided by governmental agencies appear to be estimates.

However, even with reservations concerning the accuracy of the enrollment data from "other community institutions," the data suggests that Brevard County adults participate in full-time educational activities at a rate equal to that of adults throughout the nation. Since the enrollment data for this kind of participation appears to be accurate, this conclusion appears to be well supported.

Conclusions concerning part-time students, however, do not escape the influence of possible errors in estimation and are offered as an approximation. If these data are accepted then the participation of adults in part-time educational activities in Brevard County supports the assumption that participation in the space oriented county is higher than the national rate of participation as revealed by Johnstone.[1] If, however, one is inclined to reject the estimates made by the "other community institutions" and proprietary schools, he must reduce this estimated enrollment figure of 38,000 (approximately 7,000 part-time students are enrolled in the educational institutions) by more than fifty percent to bring the level of participation in Brevard County down to the level of Johnstone's findings. It is unlikely that the "other community institutions" and proprietary schools overestimated participation by such a large amount.

Trends

Data concerning the age of established institutions in Brevard County, plans for expansion of these existing institutions, and population projections suggest that participation in adult education activities will continue to increase in the county and that facilities will also increase.

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[1] Johnstone, loc. cit.

Projections indicate that at least 53,099 adults will be annually participating in educational activities in the county by 1970 with the possibility that such participation may reach 75,000. Plans to establish a branch of the Florida Institute of Technology in Titusville and a branch of the Brevard Junior College in the southern section of the county will likely contribute to increased participation in those areas.

As the Titusville population increases it should be expected that additional proprietary schools would also be established in that part of the county. An example of this trend is provided by the Titusville Beauty Academy which was opened shortly after this study was completed.

Consolidations, such as the combined recreational program of the City of Titusville and the County Recreation District in that part of the county, would also appear to increase the variety of programs available through that governmental agency.

Implications

While the geographic distribution of the population in Brevard County and the absence of low cost intra-county transit suggests that there are some impediments to the provision of adult educational opportunities on a centralized basis, other factors such as income and educational level would suggest that the population will require additional facilities and programs in the future.

Population growth should increase the demand in the northern section of the county for additional proprietary schools in such areas as art, dance, and business skills.

The demographic characteristics of the population also suggest that enrollment in public educational institutions should remain at a high rate even with the construction and operation of Florida Technological University at Orlando within the next two years.

The cumulative effect of participation on total participation data is difficult to predict. However, it appears that people who have been to college, are well paid, and are in white collar occupations, tend to participate in continuing education activities more often than others and that the completion of one continuing education activity may stimulate the participants to continue to participate in other similar activities. If this is true, the cumulative effect of participation should be a factor in enrollment rates among Brevard County adults in the future.

Furthermore, Johnstone suggests that current social changes may tend to increase the cumulative exposure of future generations of adults to educational activities. He said,

> ...it is important to bear in mind that the estimates are only approximate and that they pertain only to the experiences of the current population of adults. Because the American population is undergoing radical changes in its age and educational composition, it is safe to surmise that this particular level of cumulative exposure will not be applicable at all to future generations of adults.

> Indeed, since the population is becoming both younger and better educated, the overall incidence of experiences with continuing education will undoubtly be found to be higher if the same question is asked of a national sample ten or twenty years from now.[1]

Thus, county officials and officials representing the other public and private institutions should develop plans for providing additional programs and facilities by 1970. The greatest pressure upon educational programs for adults may be exerted upon those activities that meet less than four sessions. Johnstone's study indicated that only one out of ten courses fell in this category,[2] however, the Brevard County data and projections suggest that the greatest increase in participation may be expected among those agencies and institutions such as the Cooperative Extension Service and other governmental organizations that logically are expected to provide courses of limited duration. There are also indications that short-term activities may become more attractive to special interest and occupational groups. These groups may be expected to increase their demand for services. Furthermore, the junior college and Florida State University's Urban Research Center currently represent the academic institutions that may be expected to feel pressure from these sources. On the other hand, it appears that additional facilities may be needed to care for the additional participants in the courses that meet for periods of time longer than four sessions. However, since these educational activities last longer, may be more formal in nature, and have physical and mental requirements that are missing in the one to four session activity, the physical facilities will need to reflect these additional demands.

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[1] Johnstone, loc, cit., p. 122.

[2] Johnstone, loc. cit.

The prospects for adult education in Brevard County appear to suggest the need for better coordination and communication concerning the diverse educational opportunities available to adults in the county. Since the educational services for adults in Brevard County are provided by a variety of institutions, agencies, and organizations, it appears that such coordination and communication as referred to above should be voluntary in nature. The desirable result may be the development of a voluntary adult education clearinghouse for the county.

APPENDIX

APPENDIX

POTENTIAL PURVEYOR'S OF ADULT EDUCATION IN BREVARD COUNTY

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

A. State Universities
   1. Florida State University
   2. University of Florida
   3. University of South Florida

B. Private Colleges
   1. Florida Institute of Technology
   2. Rollins College

C. Junior College
   Brevard Junior College

D. Proprietary Schools
   1. Academy of Arts
   2. Aladdin Business College
   3. American Technical Institute
   4. Arthur Murray Dance Studio
   5. Brevard Driving School
   6. Briarwood Stables
   7. Campbell Aviation, Inc.
   8. Canaveral Aviation Corp.
   9. Cape Canaveral Modeling Studio & Agency
   10. Cape Kennedy College
   11. Cape Kennedy Helicopter Airways, Inc.
   12. Cocoa Canaveral Air Service
   13. Cocoa School of Music
   14. Dawson's Cocoa Beauty Academy
   15. Dussich Dance Studio
   16. Eliot McMurrough School of Art
   17. Flight Enterprises, Inc.
   18. Florida Technical College
   19. Gould Music Company
   20. Harris School of Dance
   21. Hartwell's Music Studio
   22. June Graham Dance School
   23. Kirk School of Music
   24. Leona Cook Herridge
   25. Leone's Secretarial School
   26. Marty's Flying Service

27. Marywood Riding School
28. Melbourne Academy of Cosmetology, Inc.
29. Melbourne Airways & Air College, Inc.
30. Merritt Island Beauty College
31. Moody's Ranch
32. Orlando School of Music
33. Pandora Aviation, Inc.
34. Patricia Stevens Career College
35. Stage Door Studio
36. Stephenson's Piano Studio
37. Voss Music

OTHER COMMUNITY INSTITUTION

A. Government Agencies
    1. County Agricultural Agent
    2. County Civil Defense
    3. County Health Department
    4. County Home Demonstration
    5. County Welfare Department
    6. Cocoa City Recreation Department
    7. Eau Gallie City Recreation Department
    8. Indialantic County Recreation Department
    9. Melbourne City Recreation Department
    10. Merritt Island County Recreation Department
    11. Palm Bay City Recreation Department
    12. Titusville City & County Recreation Department
    13. Job Corp
    14. Manpower Development
    15. State Rehabilitation

B. Y.M.C.A.'s
    1. Cocoa
    2. Eau Gallie
    3. Titusville

C. American Red Cross (2)

D. Public Libraries
    1. Cocoa Beach
    2. Melbourne
    3. Titusville

THE FLORIDA STATE UNIVERSITY
TALLAHASSEE 32306

GRADUATE SCHOOL
INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH

URBAN RESEARCH CENTER
2323 S. WASHINGTON AVENUE
Titusville, Florida 32780

Dear Sir:

I am making a survey of adult participation in educational activities in Brevard County and would appreciate your assistance in obtaining certain information.

I need to know how many adults are currently involved in an educational activity sponsored by your organization and if possible how many were involved last year at this time. An adult is classified as someone 18 years of age or older or someone younger who has assumed adult responsibilities such as parenthood.

For your convenience I am enclosing a form that contains blanks for pertinent information needed in this survey. Your assistance is greatly appreciated and when the study is complete I will forward the results to you.

Sincerely,

Huey B. Long
Associate Director

HBL/jmh
Enclosure

Return to: Dr. Huey B. Long
Florida State University's
Urban Research Center
2323 So. Washington Avenue
Titusville, Florida

ADULT EDUCATION PARTICIPATION FORM

1. Agency, Institution or Organization________________________________

2. Address____

3. Nature of support, ( ) public; ( ) voluntary; ( ) private

4. Basic Objectives: ( ) educational; ( ) social; ( ) recreational

5. Age range of participants, estimated______________________________

6. Participation by sex; ( ) mixed ( ) 100% male ( ) 100% female

7. Program hours; ( ) a.m. ( ) noon ( ) p.m. ( ) all day

8. For academic institutions only:

1965	1966	
_____	_____%	full-time adult students - 12 hours or more
_____	_____%	part-time students - less than 12 hours
_____	_____%	academic students - college transfer or degree
_____	_____%	vocational
_____	_____%	non-credit students (see #9 for breakdown in this classification)

9. For organizations other than academic institutions:

1965	1966	
_____	_____%	vocational activities
_____	_____%	recreational activities dancing, bridge, etc.
_____	_____%	arts, and music
_____	_____%	languages
_____	_____%	social-such as human relations, psychology, etc.
_____	_____%	personal development, exercise, beauty, etc.
_____	_____%	public affairs

10. Total number of adult participants _____ 1966 _____ 1965.

11. Have you noted an ( ) increase or ( ) decrease in participation in your program in the last year? Five years? ( ) increase ( ) decrease

12. What age group do you primarily service? ( ) 18-30; ( ) 30-40; ( ) 40-50; ( ) 50-60; ( ) 60-up

13. Do any of your participants live outside of Brevard County? How many?

14. Do you have plans for expansion within ( ) 12 months? ( ) 2 years? ( ) 5 years? ( ) 5-10 years? To handle how many more participants?______________________________

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